

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a table displaying the Budget Committee scoring of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

VA-HUD SUBCOMMITTEE—SPENDING TOTALS—SENATE-
REPORTED BILL

(Fiscal year 1996, in millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays
Defense discretionary:		
Outlays from prior-year BA and other actions completed		78
H.R. 2999, as reported to the Senate	153	92
Scorekeeping adjustment		
Subtotal defense discretionary	153	169
Nondefense discretionary:		
Outlays from prior-year BA and other actions completed		45,660
H.R. 2999, as reported to the Senate	61,464	28,963
Scorekeeping adjustment		
Subtotal nondefense discretionary	61,464	74,624
Mandatory:		
Outlays from prior-year BA and other actions completed		133
H.R. 2999, as reported to the Senate	19,362	17,213
Adjustment to conform mandatory programs with Budget		
Resolution assumptions	-224	341
Subtotal mandatory	19,138	17,688
Adjusted bill total	80,754	92,481
Senate Subcommittee 602(b) allocation:		
Defense discretionary	171	189
Nondefense discretionary	61,500	74,642
Violent crime reduction trust fund		
Mandatory	19,138	17,688
Total allocation	80,809	92,519
Adjustment bill total compared to Senate Subcommittee 602(b) allocation:		
Defense discretionary	-18	-20
Nondefense discretionary	-36	-18
Violent crime reduction trust fund		
Mandatory		
Total allocation	-55	-38

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Totals adjusted for consistency with current scorekeeping conventions.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, the appropriations bill before us today represents a major step backward for the environment. While less extreme than the House-passed measure, it still proposes to cut EPA's budget by \$1.7 billion—fully 23 percent below the levels enacted in fiscal 1995—and contains 11 so-called riders which would significantly undermine the Environmental Protection Agency's ability to administer and enforce environmental laws and perform its important mission of protecting public health and the environment.

Maryland alone would lose over \$14 million in funding needed to upgrade outdated sewage treatment facilities—projects which have a direct impact on the water quality of the Chesapeake Bay, our coastal beaches and bays, and local waters. Legislative provisions in the underlying measure would prohibit EPA from implementing section 404(c) of the Clean Water Act which gives the agency authority to review U.S. Army Corps of Engineers wetlands permit decisions and provides another system of checks and balances in protecting the quality of our Nation's waters. In addition, the proposed cut of some \$20 million in EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance program would severely impact upon the agency's ability to inspect industrial and Federal facilities in Maryland and prosecute violations.

Mr. President, this bill unfairly singles out EPA to bear a disproportionate share of the deficit reduction burden. It will not just decrease the rate of increases, but will severely cut EPA's funding. Its riders would undercut a number of our Nation's environmental statutes, without adequate hearings, public involvement or review. These actions are unjustified and unwarranted and for these and other reasons, I urge my colleagues to join me in rejecting this bill.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that there be a period for the transaction of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

U.S. SENTENCING COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today in support of S. 1254, a bill to block reductions in penalties for crack dealing proposed by the United States Sentencing Commission. If the Congress does not act, those changes will take effect this November 1.

According to the Department of Justice, which has also asked us to block implementation of the changes, the new penalty structure will make base sentences for crack anywhere from two to six times shorter than they are now.

That is simply irresponsible public policy. It would send a terrible message both to crack dealers and to communities trying to fight back against the crack trade.

No one, not even the Sentencing Commission, denies that the brunt of crack's social consequences have fallen on poor, urban, minority, residents. Given what crack has done to our cities, it frankly amazes me to hear people arguing for lower sentences. Especially from people who wouldn't for one moment tolerate an open-air crack market in their neighborhood in Scarsdale or Chevy Chase.

The Commission's own report, moreover, acknowledges that crack's psychoactive effects are far more intense than powder cocaine, which means that crack is far more addictive.

Members of the Sentencing Commission are concerned that the current sentencing structure creates a perception of unfairness because most convicted crack dealers are African-Americans, whereas a majority of convicted

powder dealers are White or Hispanic. I am sensitive to these concerns. This Congress will deal severely and aggressively with any indication that prosecution or sentencing is being driven by racial considerations. We will not tolerate any racial discrimination in our criminal justice system.

But Mr. President, it is also important to remember that the number of people convicted for crack violations each year is just 3,430. I am more concerned, to be blunt, about the millions of people living in our cities whose quality of life is being ruined. These people have equal rights to safe neighborhoods.

To those who say the Federal Government is locking up tens of thousands of nonviolent, low-level offenders, let me say this: We studied that question. What we found was that out of the 3,430 crack defendants convicted in 1994, the number of youthful, small-time crack offenders with no prior criminal history and no weapons involvement, sentenced in Federal courts, was just 51. The median crack defendant was convicted of trafficking 109 grams—more than 2,000 rocks or doses. Only ten percent of crack defendants had trafficked less than 2-3 grams of crack—the equivalent of 40-60 doses.

And finally, on Tuesday, September 12, HHS released alarming figures showing drug use up sharply among our young people. Mr. President, this is not the time to be sending the message that we are weakening social sanctions against the drug trade.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

D.C. BOOTH HISTORIC FISH HATCHERY

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I rise today in honor of the rededication of the D.C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery in Spearfish after extensive renovations. These developments represent exciting opportunities for learning and historic preservation.

It was Senator Pettigrew, one of South Dakota's earliest and most prominent Senators, who first appropriated funding for the hatchery in the 1890's. Originally called the Spearfish National Fish Hatchery, it was later renamed in honor of the original superintendent, D.C. Booth. The facility is now almost 100 years old and has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is one of the oldest fisheries west of the Mississippi River and now plays a significant role in western South Dakota's tourism industry, bringing in over 200,000 visitors each year.

I worked closely with my colleagues on South Dakota's congressional delegation to authorize the renovation of the D.C. Booth Fish Hatchery. In 1991, Congress recognized the historic importance of this fish hatchery. Funding was subsequently provided to renovate the existing facilities. In addition, an

underwater fish viewing area and a new historical fishery records and archive center were constructed. The archive center, which collects and preserves the national public historical fishery records and artifacts, is the only one of its kind in the country.

Over the years, the hatchery has also made strides towards improving fish population and diversity in western South Dakota. Interestingly enough, the trout which are raised at the D.C. Booth Fish Hatchery are not native to the Black Hills area. This hatchery originally was responsible for stocking not only the Black Hills, but also Yellowstone National Park.

One particularly interesting feature which will soon be available to tour is an old Federal Fishcar Service railroad car. At one time, trout eggs were transported to and from Spearfish in refrigerated rail cars. With the advent of faster transportation, this method has long since been abandoned. When the exhibit is finished, visitors will be able to walk through a renovated rail car, complete with original dishes and trout egg storage trays.

On Sunday, September 24, 1995, a ceremony was held in Spearfish, SD, to rededicate the renovated D.C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery. This ceremony would not have been possible without the hard work and dedication of Mr. Arden Trandahl, director of the site for the Fish and Wildlife Service. During his tenure in Spearfish, he has been thoroughly committed to preserving the historic significance of the hatchery.

Thanks to the devotion of Arden Trandahl and the Fish and Wildlife Service, the State of South Dakota, and the community of Spearfish, this renovation project is now a reality. I would also like to thank Molly Salcone and the other members of the D.C. Booth Society. As president of this non-profit society, she has fostered a unique private-public partnership which provided valuable assistance in the restoration of the D.C. Booth Fish Hatchery. This project is a great example of how we can all work together to make things happen.

The renovated D.C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery provides a unique educational experience, combining past and present fish management. I extend my congratulations and best wishes for the future success of the facility.

THE FOUR EAGLES MEMORIAL

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, today I would like to call attention to a monument recently dedicated to the memory of four men who lost their lives in a catastrophic plane crash near Minot, ND. The crash occurred during a blizzard in February 1994, as the pilot and passengers—three Indian Health Service [IHS] doctors—were travelling to several IHS clinics in the area.

The West River Monument Co. of Rapid City, SD, constructed a monument made of Dakota mahogany gran-

ite as a tribute to the victims of the crash. This monument, entitled "Four Eagles Memorial," was dedicated on Saturday, September 16, 1995.

For years now, I have been a strong advocate for small aircraft safety. It saddens me each time I learn of aircraft-related fatalities. The men who lost their lives in the crash were dedicated to their work, their families, and their friends. Their loss continues to be felt.

Yet, tributes like the one made to these men are heartfelt. While a year and one-half have passed since this tragedy, we will not forget the victims of the crash. My thoughts continue to be with the families and friends of the men who perished in this unfortunate accident. The Four Eagles Memorial will serve to remind us always of these four admired and well-respected men.

A recent article appeared in the Rapid City Journal of Rapid City, SD, regarding the dedication of the memorial. I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Rapid City Journal, Sept. 15, 1995]
MEMORIAL TO DOCTORS DEDICATED SATURDAY
(By Bill Harlan)

Granite monument will honor the three Indian Health Service doctors killed in 1994 plane crash.

Stone cutter Ken Krzyzanowski will etch the doctor's names into the monument. Brandon Zander, a Stevens High School senior who works part-time at West River Monument Co., helped create the design. He is the son of the manager of West River Monument.

John DuBray says many people helped create the monument to three Indian Health Service doctors who died in a plane crash last year.

But DuBray is especially grateful to LeRoy Zander, manager of West River Monument Co. of Rapid City, which is building the memorial.

"He didn't know us from Adam, and he went above and beyond. He really did his best," DuBray said.

The "Four Eagles Memorial" is a granite monument that will stand nearly four feet tall when placed on its round concrete base in front of the main building at Sioux San Hospital.

DuBray and other Sioux San personnel will dedicate the memorial in a ceremony at 11 a.m. Saturday at the hospital, where two of the three doctors worked. The public is invited.

This week, the doctors' names are being etched on three sides of the "Dakota mahogany" granite, along with brief professional and personal descriptions.

An inscription on the fourth side will describe the purpose of the monument, which is "in lasting memory of our courageous physicians."

The four-sided memorial will rest on a round base, and two granite benches will be installed nearby, inscribed with names of the members of the doctors' families.

DuBray is a public health nursing assistant at Sioux San, and he also is coordinating the memorial project. He also worked with two of the doctors.

The doctors' plane went down in a blizzard near Minot, N.D., on Feb. 24, 1994. IHS were visiting IHS clinics in the region.

DuBray said four eagles on the monument and four juniper trees that will be planted at the site will memorialize the three doctors and the pilot, who also was killed.

The memorial cost \$6,500, all of it donated. Funds came from Sen. Tom Daschle, D-S.D., Sen. Larry Pressler, R-S.D., doctors of the Black Hills Regional Eye Institute, families of the doctors who were killed and other donors.

The doctors killed were Arvo Oopik, 37, a cardiologist based in North Carolina; Christopher Krogh, 45, a maternity and infant-care specialist based at Sioux San, and Ruggles Stahn, 46, a diabetes specialist also based at Sioux San.

The pilot of the plane was Ed Mellen, 53, who also died in the crash, and flew for B&L Aviation.

U.S.-SINO RELATIONS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, last Friday I had the opportunity to speak before the Washington chapter of the Asia Society on the subject of U.S.-Sino relations. I would like to share that speech with my colleagues, and ask unanimous consent that the text be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TOWARDS A NEW CHINA POLICY

I'm very pleased to be here this morning to inaugurate the Asia Society's new forum series featuring members of Congress with responsibility for Asian policy issues. I'm also pleased to see Ambassador Nathan of Singapore, the new Sri Lankan ambassador, and Minister Zhang Keyuan from the Chinese embassy are here with us today.

The Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which I chair, has jurisdiction over Asia from Burma and Mongolia east to the shores of California. As you are all well aware, this area is probably the most dynamic in the world right now. With China, Taiwan, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore and Vietnam, it is the economic engine that will drive the world economy into the 21st Century and beyond.

Among all these established and developing economies, with 1.2 billion people, a GDP equivalent around \$2.73 trillion, a national product real growth rate last year of 13.4 percent, it is clear that the chief economic and political "tiger" that will dominate Asia in the years to come is the People's Republic of China. As such, the dynamics of our bilateral relationship will become even more important—both for us and the other countries in the region—in the years ahead. The U.S.-Sino relationship is a major focus of the work of the subcommittee. Of the six substantive hearings the subcommittee has held this year, four have concerned the PRC; we are planning at least three more before the close of the year. It is that relationship which I have been asked to address this morning.

It will come as no surprise to those of you here this morning that the US-Sino relationship is not presently at its best. Since the administration's decision to admit Taiwan's President Lee for a private visit, we have seen the most serious deterioration of relations since the Tiananmen Massacre. I won't engage in a step-by-step analysis of each of the incidents which have afflicted our relationship in the past year for two main reasons. First, I believe that you are all intimately familiar with them and their recitation would be redundant. More importantly,